

STAPHYSAGRIA

The BOLD-TYPE, DELUSIONS, FEARS, AILMENTS-from and **SINGLE SYMPTOM*** rubrics, sorted by similarity:

ANGER

ANGER, throwing things around
ANGER, violent
SADNESS, after anger
ANGER, throws things away*
FIRE, throws things into*
THROWS things, at persons who offend*
AILMENTS, from anger
AILMENTS, from anger, with indignation
AILMENTS, from anger, with silent grief
AILMENTS, from suppressed anger

CAPRICIOUSNESS

CAPRICIOUSNESS, rejecting the things for which he has been longing
CAPRICIOUSNESS, in the morning*
IRRITABILITY, in the morning
IMPETUOUS, in the morning*
GRIEF, in daytime*
ANGUIISH, afternoon, after siesta*
ANXIETY, on waking from frightful dreams

AILMENTS, from fright, during menses
AILMENTS, from mental exertion
AILMENTS, from mortification
AILMENTS, from rudeness of others
AILMENTS, from mortification, with indignation*
AILMENTS, from wounded honor
AILMENTS, from being offended
AILMENTS, from punishment
AILMENTS, from reprimands
AILMENTS, from reproaches

CONFUSION of mind, periodic

DULLNESS

DULLNESS, after mortification*
THINKING, aversion to
INDIFFERENCE
INDIFFERENCE, to everything
LOATHING, of life

AILMENTS, from indignation
AILMENTS, from disappointment
AILMENTS, from grief
AILMENTS, from shame
AILMENTS, after being abused
AILMENTS, after being sexually abused
AILMENTS, after being sexually abused, in children

DELUSIONS, objects appear as if something else*

DELUSIONS, everything is strange
DELUSIONS, familiar things seem strange
DELUSIONS, everything seems unreal

AILMENTS, from domination
AILMENTS, from suppression of left-handed writing*
AILMENTS, from loss of position
DELUSIONS, sees people, someone is behind him
DELUSIONS, thought he was pursued

DELUSIONS, wife will run away from him*

DELUSIONS, family will starve
DELUSIONS, that he was going to lose his fortune
AILMENTS, from reverse of fortune
AILMENTS, from bad news
AILMENTS, from worries, cares
CONSCIENTIOUS, about trifles
CARES, full of

COMPANY, aversion to

EXCITEMENT, swallows continually while talking*
FEAR of losing self-control
GRIEF, about his condition*
GRIEF

INDIFFERENCE, after onanism*

AILMENTS, from sexual excesses
DULLNESS, after masturbation
INDIFFERENCE, after masturbation
SADNESS, after masturbation
ANXIETY, from suppressed sexual desire
AILMENTS, from sexual excitement

OFFENDED easily

SENSITIVE

ACCIDENT prone

EMOTIONS, suppressed

AILMENTS, from disappointed love
AILMENTS, from being scorned
AILMENTS, from emotional excitement
AILMENTS, from emotional excitement, children are ill at certain moments
AILMENTS, from death of loved ones
AILMENTS, from death of a child

DELUSIONS, illusions of fancy

DELUSIONS, as to greatness of body
DELUSIONS, humility and lowness of others
AILMENTS, from jealousy
DELUSIONS, humility and lowness of others, while he is great
FEAR of high places

FEAR, of evil

FEAR, while walking



The thing about Staph that becomes immediately apparent in the listed rubrics is a great susceptibility to ailment from suppression of emotions. These people are quite sensitive. Suppression is often related to being offended, feeling offended, and being overly sensitive in general (this is usually at the hands of others, but Staph may take offense regardless, as it is easily offended) – whether it be embarrassment over losing a job, disappointed love, being made to feel less, being abused, grief – it doesn't matter what the cause so much as what the affect is: Staph patients are generally accommodating, gentle, and tend to put themselves last. This patient eventually reaches a point of absolute exhaustion from suppression. They become so tired, dull, and oversensitive to everything that their anger comes out quite violently in the form of throwing things and striking out.

Interestingly, Staph is not listed in rubrics having to do with mildness, cheer, affection, passion, or selflessness; nor is she naïve or overly yielding – she appears only in plain type with quiet and yielding dispositions, but she is absent in the rubric resignation – she appears in plain-type for timidity. We see her in italics for reproaching and for being reserved. She is bolt-type for restlessness, italics for sadness, and bold for sadness after anger. She is in plain-type for striking and italics for desiring to strike; she is in italics for suspicious and bold for taciturn, and we find her in plain-type for ungrateful, unsympathetic, and violent. She does suffer, and she is italic for wearisome and weeping; plain-text for weary of life and bold for loathing of life.

She is not really a pushover – she is refined and proud, with a kind of sweetness about her; but she has learned early in her life to submit to quarrels or imposition (Vithoukas). She will not fight back, but will swallow her feelings without bitterness (at first). In Gibson we read that the Staph patient is “one of the cultivated gentlemen of the earth; controlling his feelings at any

price, but silently brooding over his wrongs, real or imaginary.” This patient will finally go to pieces, unable to suffer in silence any longer, unable to remain pent up, constantly taking offence without due justification.

From Vithoukas we find that Staph is characterized by suppression of emotions, particularly those that center around romantic relationships. Staph patients are very excitable and easily aroused – and their problems arise because they do not allow outlets for the arousal, but rather suppress for fear of intimacy. He states that in women, the suppression manifests itself as a sweet passivity and resignation; and that in men, this may not seem so obvious, but they are delicately sensitive and have a romantic vulnerability underneath the surface. This, according to Vithoukas, sets the stage for Staph pathology. The constant suppression of feelings brings about a slow degradation of the ability to heal internally.

There is a deadening of feelings and the wounds never quite heal – this is reflected in tumors and chronic indurations on the physical plane, particularly of the sexual organs and genitalia. Staph patients are not so timid in their general appearance (even Vithoukas remarks on the absence of Staph from the “timid” rubrics in Kent's Reprtory); this becomes more manifest in close relationships, particularly when these relationships move beyond the platonic. There is much grief and suppression of emotions in close, romantic relationships – and this is why the remedy has earned the reputation as a “home wrecker.” Once on the road to recovery, the patient is able to voice her needs and feelings, finding an outlet for what she has pent up – often to the chagrin of her partner!

Staph patients tend to drowsiness (afternoons) and yet can be sleepless at night. Complaints are described as those from “wounded pride, suppressed wrath, or sexual excesses.” This remedy is also indicated in shock and pain following injury; it is particularly useful after shock or injury from “the stretching of sphincters” and for this reason, it is also described as a remedy for the newly-wed bride. The remedy is described as one applicable when the patient feels violated (not necessarily sexually, but this may also have application if

other symptoms are present), and in fact, it was used in the past in a tincture form to force lice to leave the head of patients (unwanted invasion). There is also an application in situations where injury has occurred due to sharp instruments, such as surgical knives (so long as other symptoms present to confirm Staph as the needed remedy).

Vihtoukas describes great and easy arousal for the Staph patient outside the presence of the lover – and this takes the form of frequent masturbation. When the patient is actually in the presence of a loved one, there can often be frigidity and impotence. He also cites a case of a young boy who was made to write with his right hand, even though he was left-handed. The child fell behind in school and eventually appeared as though he was retarded. He demonstrated anger and attempts to strike his mother. The boy recovered remarkably with Staphysagria.

Morrison describes the Staph patient as sweet and gentle in the office, giving the impression of trying to be a good patient and cooperating as much as possible. He indicates the patient ‘will draw out the sympathy of the prescriber.’ He defines the patient as generally so sweet that she is “unable to stand up for herself,” and it is described as a remedy useful for abused patients, children with abusive parents, and so forth, stating that generally the patient tells a story full of such sorrow.

Generally, the patient will deny getting angry or state that they never do – as they suppress their anger to such a degree that it manifests itself in physical pathology instead. Often there are descriptions of feeling wooden, sensations of wood in the head, and there will be styes or tumors, crumbling of teeth or blackening of teeth with decay (cannot bite back), twitching in the face and internal twitching or tremors; urogenital disorders and daytime exhaustion and sleepiness. Skin conditions may also be manifest in the form of tumors, warts, and outbreaks. All symptoms are worse or become aggravated with suppression of emotions.

In later stages, the over-sensitivity of Staph becomes manifest as great irritability, anger and rage and lashing out, loss of memory, inability to think, and sexual degeneration.

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